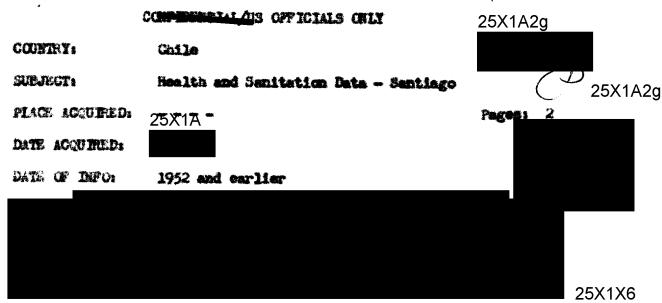
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1. In 1952 the estimated population of Santiago was 1.2 million.
The city itself is 24 sq m but it is surrounded by a group of
boroughs with separate city governments giving an area of 60 sq m.
Santiago uses the nearby port of San Antonio for conserce with the
rest of the world. It has daily traffic by air with Argentina,
and trains run to Argentina three times a week.

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- 2. For one thousand population, the annual birthrate is 50, the deathrate 35, and infant nortality is 720. Major enuses of death are TB, typhoid and heart diseases. For the last five years (1947 1952), The has claimed about two thousand to 2500 deaths and typhoid 1500 deaths. These diseases can be regarded as endeate.
- 3. A natural open lake in the mountains supplies Santiago's governmentcamed public water supply system. The water is distributed to
  98 percent of the population by pipes, but this system must be
  improved. The maintery condition of the water is good because of
  treatment by filtering plants and chloride. For capita daily
  consumption is between 10 and 15 gallone. Ships are supplied from
  the public supply. Tours are a few wells in the isolated sections
  apart from the city water supply.
- 4. The health department exercises food control over all food processing including ailk distribution. Cow's milk is bottled and pasteurised. Cattle are teherculin tested by private voterinarians and city officials.
- 5. Sixty percent of the population is served by an operating canitary severage system. Outside this system septic tanks are used for disposal of human excrete. Ultimate disposal of sawage is via the river to the sea. Human excrete is not used for fertilizing land and vegetables are not grown locally. Storm severs are in existence. There are no places near the city where surface water collects and stands after a heavy rain. Garbage is collected every two days and is disposed of by harying. Refuse, dead animals and human dead are

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all buried. There is organised post control over all types of posts.

- 6. In Santiago there are about 12 hospitals with a total of about 4500 beds. All sedical services and common drugs are available. The local health administration someoises active control over public health problems and they are supplemented by community services. Red Gross, and private clinics. One hundred percent of the population are serviced by a public assistance system if needed. Communicable diseases are reported to the Public Sealth Service. Calibrat receive immanisation against smallpox, ECO, diphtharia, pertussis, and typhoid fever. Adults are immanized against smallpox every three years, and annually against typhoid.
- 7. Comeral health exaditions in Lantingo are good and there are indications that such conditions are generally improving. The hazards which might affect infants and children are the lack of education of their mothers, malnutrition, housing conditions, and a low standard of living.

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